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New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1869.

READY ABOUT NEW-YEAR.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1870 .-- It will

I ASTRONOMICAL DEPARTMENT. 1. Eclipses in 1870.

 Various Cafendars for 1870.
 Tide-Table for 110 places. 4. The Four Seasons.

5. How to Set Correct Time. 6. Morning and Evening Stars.

7. Sixty-one Bright Stars. 8. Cycles and Church-Days

2. Planetary and Star Conjunctions, &c.

10. Length of Day and Night.

11. CALENDARS-Phases of the Moon; Rising and Setting of Sup, Moon, and Planets, Sidereal Noon, Moon South, &c.

II. POLITICAL DEPARTMENT. 1. Constitution of the United States, with the various Amendments.

2. Condition of the Fifteenth Amendment, 3. Public Laws passed at the Third Session of the

XLth Congress, and the First Session of the XLIst Congress.

4. Joint Resolutions and Proclamations. 5. Appropriations by Third Session of XLth Con-

7. Constitution of the State of New-York, and various Amendments.

6. Debts of various Nations.

8. Number of Votes and those who Vote in New-York.

9. Homestead Law, and Prices of Public Lands,

French and American Weights and Measures. 11. Coinage at the United States Mint.

12. Public Debt of the United States.

13. Principal Governments of the World. 14. States and Territories, with Governors, Popula-

tion, &c.

15. Committees in Congress. 16. Heads of the Government.

17. Supreme Court. 18. Our Ministers Abroad. 19. The United States Senate, with terms of service.

20. Members of the XLIst Congress, politically classitted. 21. Delegates to Congress from Territories.

III. ELECTION RETURNS. 1. Full Returns of all important Elections held in 1869, with Comparative Tables for other years. 2. Summary of Votes at various Elections for

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THE TRIBUNE,

New-York.

The new French Ministry, of which M. Ollivier will probably be the leader, will shortly be announced. Mr. Seward left the City of Mexico on the 18th, and was to sail for Havana to-day. - Gov, McDongail is preparing to leave the North-West Territory, believing that matters there are for the present hopeless. --- The China has conceded to Russia portions of her North-

Western domains. The funeral of the Hon, Edwin M. Stroton, at Washing ton, was largely attended. - The January statement will show a further decrease in the Public Debt of over seven millions. - The com in the Treasury amounts to \$107,000,000, and the gold certificates to nearly \$38,000,000. ___ A fire at Syracuse destroyed seven large stores, and property to the amount of \$500,000. A man convicted of whisky frauds in Philadelphia has the sole hope of democracy in France. Since been sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and fined \$3,000, ____ On Sunday a severe carthquake shock was felt in Eastern California and Nevada. The Spanish now we find him a champion of the ering the stock as the property of the customgunboats which recently left New-York have arrived at

still rages in the courts and in the newspapers. -Jerome Bradley has been committed for the Dutchess County bond robbery. - Nearly all the civil courts adjourned yesterday out of respect to the late Mr. Stanton. = A rick boy, 13 years old, is said to have been put into the street to die, by the woman with whom he lodged. Mrs. Maria White, found dead in a hallway in Charlton-st., is supposed to have been murdered. Mr. Lorillard believes that the report of the loss of the Meteor is false. - Several assassinations have occurred at Jamaica and Lloyd's Neck, Long Island. = Councilman Stacotu has been appointed Warden of the City Prison, in place of James E. Coulter, elected Police Justice. ____ A dead man, supposed to have committee suicide, was found on Sanday at Orange Mountain, N. J. Gold, 1263, 1261, 1261. Temperature, 44, 47, 47, 45.

Mr. Burlingame appears to be perfectly aware of his identity and his mission, which assurance excites the hope that new translations of his double-meaning credentials-report of which comes again from China-will not impair his purposes. It is alleged that the new translations confer on him no plenipotentiary powers. The promptness of Prince Kung in having his treaties ratified indicates, at any rate, a high degree of plenipotentiary credit.

Prof. Doremus, in his testimony giving the results of his examination of the stomach of Mr. Galler, showed that the Croton lead pipes poison the water to more or less extent. This subject has been talked and written about for years, and we think the Board of Health should cause a thorough investigation of the matter. How much lead poison can the human system bear up under, and, if the pipes now used poison the water, can they not be discarded for something safer?

Mr. John Riel, one of the inspirers of the republican movement in Rupert's Land, must have greater wit and wisdom than his Canadian decriers know; for he lately advised one of his visitors as follows: "When you reach "Canada tell them our great thought is to resist being made Irishmen of." This sentiment was delivered by one whom our Northern neighbors call half-breed; but in view of what Irishmen have suffered, and of what Indian Americans do not want to suffer, it is patriotic, not to say statesmanlike.

Brooklyn, long known as the City of Churches, is henceforth, we infer, to be more widely celebrated as the focus of political harmony. We learn that a company represented by Mr. Alex. McCue, the late Democratic District-Attorney, has bought up the two antagonist political organs, The Union (Republican) and The Eagle (Democratic), and that the erst belligerent politicians of that city are expected to trot easily in double harness hereafter. We shall observe with lively interest the progress of this novel arrangement, and from time to time report progress.

The Midland Railroad has completed and tested its bridge over Lyon Brook, east of Norwich; so that the road is virtually finished from Oswego to Sidney Plains, where it crosses the Susquehanna River and Railroad. Thence to Middletown, on the Erie Road, it crosses the rugged hills and deep valleys of Delaware and Sallivan Counties, which render heavy cutting and some tunneling necessary; but its officers expect to have cars running from Lake Ontario to the Hudson at Jersey City before the end of 1870. They have been enabled to push the work thus vigorously by liberal subscriptions to their first and only mortgage bonds, and we hope will thus be enabled to commence running through trains entirely free from floating debt.

We are to have an election for a new Republican General Committee in the several Assembly districts of our City to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, and we ardently hope to chronicle the choice of a Committee that will unite and invigorate the party that sustains our present honest and worthy National Administration. To this end, we exhort every Republican who has been duly enrolled to exercise his privilege of voting, and to be sure not to vote for any one who does the bidding of the Tammany Ring. We are entirely willing that Messrs. Sweeny, Tweed, and A. Oakey Hall should run their own machine as they may see fit; but they habitually buy and use persons who hold positions in our Republican organization; and this we cannot regard as justified by the rules of honorable political strife. At all events, persons who allow themselves to be so bought and used ought to be dismissed and excluded from the trusts they abuse; and we exhort every true Republican to take care that none of Tammany's familiars be elected to our next General Committee.

The official war report of the Cubans, transmitted by Secretary Agramonte to Minister Lemus, is sufficiently eventful and sanguinary to prove the existence of fighting, if not of belligerence. It charges that the shooting of 27 prisoners by the Cubans at Las Tunas was not done until the Spaniards had massacred Cubans in the plaza of the town, and the children of some of the rebel generals died of starvation in the prisons where Spanish barbarity had confined their famishing mothers. Not only Gen. Quesada, but Gens. Diaz. Marcano, and Figueredo have been pointed out, one of them at least by direct order of the Havana authorities, as marks for the assassin's weapon. Spaniards have announced their murders as exploits, and their massacres as victories. Women, whose names are recorded, have been subjected to their brutal rage; peaceable citizens have been wantonly shot down by them. We wish that the unvarying story of the Antilles were not a recrimination of falsehood, of murder, and of crimes not to be named; yet, after Gen. Letona's recent statement, who will doubt the Castilian capacity either for invention or assas-

M. Oliivier's ministry, according to the general current of French news, is a foregone concouncils, yet never called to the Cabinet; somesent whatever is liberal and vigorous everthrow of Salnave in Haytt is exceedingly probable. in that French conservatism which clings to the Empire rather than trust to revolution. As an advocate he has won reputation in legal contests with such men as Berryer. As a legislator he has been known fact that he was one of that group of 1863, a marked coldness has intervened between

fort's hatred of Napoleon and Raspail's democratic inveteracy are the moving influences. He is an avowed and earnest admirer of the English system, "in which animation never "becomes revolt, persistence never degenerates "into open rupture, and bitterness does not 'turn to revolution." Vanity is charged to him by an English authority; but it is to be seen how far this has affected his relations with the Emperor.

CURRENCY-RESUMPTION.

From the hour in which, by reason of the close of our Civil War and the mustering out of our Volunteers, the current income of the Federal Government showed a clear excess over the current expenditures, we have insisted on Immediate Resumption as required at once by justice and beneficence. The Greenbacks are promises of the American People, through their Government, to pay the sums borne on their faces respectively so soon as they shall be able to do so; and we contend that it has been able to pay-that is, to resume Specie Payment -ever since the Autumn of 1865, and that persistence in Suspension has since been a blunder, and inconsistent with perfect good faith toward the most numerous class of the National creditors. However true it may be that a currency explicitly payable otherwise than in coin-(as, for instance, in a United States Consol, drawing a specified interest and payable at a specified date)-would prove beneficent, we contend that this currency is payable in com whenever the Government shall be able so to pay it, and that good faith requires a fulfillment of the pledge. Bring forward your Paper schemes and we will dispassionately consider them; but they cannot affect the obligation to redeem this currency as we stipulated at the time it was issued and forced upon the community.

Hence we do not care to discuss the probable effect of Resumption upon the volume of the Carrency, and consequently upon Prices. What we have to say upon that point is, that, if the Currency be not redundant, Resumption will not contract it-that the Greenbacks presented for redemption will be balanced by the Coin now locked up and divested of the character of money which Resumption will liberate and restore to its natural function. We assume, of course, that a dollar will be a dollar after Resumption, and not \$1 20, \$1 40, and even \$1 60, as it has been-that Produce and Property will sell at steady coin prices and not at variable paper prices as they have done; but this does not prove that there will be less money in circulation than now. France has more money than this country has; yet her currency is coin or its equivalent, and her prices coin

Thompson's Bank Note and Commercial Reporter insists that the Carrency will be expanded by Resumption. Here follow its rea-

sons for this faith: "Property is valued or priced by the amount of money n circulation, and also measurably by the state of co fidence in credits. When distrust prevails, it takes more money to hold up prices than in times of faith and confidence. The amount of money in circulation is non inally stationary, and has been so for several years; but, by spreading the nominal amount over a great extent of country, the available amount for the measurement of prices is constantly diminishing. The prices of more property has to be sustained or not sustained on a given olume of money, and hence prices give way; and the decline in prices impairs confidence, and hence a further

"The great financial problem of the hour is, How to sustain prices? Nothing short of a restoration of confidence and credits, and an enlarged volume of currency,

"There are two ways to sustain prices " 1. An enlarged volume of Paper Currency.

" 2. The making of Gold and Silver a carrency, thereby giving the country a metallic currency in addition to the

Gold is now property, as much so as Grain, Pork, or Cotton, and it absorbs money in holding it.

"The Paper Currency is the only money we have. At he present time, not less than Twenty Millions of money currency) is used in this city in loans on gold. This shows that gold, instead of aiding the money market, is a very large absorbent of capital. After the 1st of January, at least Twenty Millions more gold will have to be carried as a collateral by banks and money-lenders; so that the more gold we have the more money is diverted from the chan nels of business. Foreign Exchange being in our favor does us no good, for the importing of gold only makes the

money market worse. "The financial problem, then, resolves itself into thismore paper money, or a return to a specie standard. "We contend that Resumption is the shortest, safest

and surest way to sustain prices. Thus-We convert Two Hundred Millions of gold into cur-

" One Hundred Millions of gold will come from Europe

when it will earn an interest and can be loaned as money here. "Fifty Millions of our currency is now required to

carry gold. "This makes an aggregate of Three Hundred and Fifty Millions of expansive power in Resumption.

" On the other hand, there is a contracting power to

the extent of the paper currency that will be sent in for redemption. "On this point, opinion takes a wide range. We have referred back to all the resumptions for forty years, and find that the paper currency outstanding at the time of Resumption invariably vacreased instead of diminishing

t is safe to say that the paper currency now outstanding will not be sent in for redemption to the extent of Fifty

after Resumption. From this fact, we feel confident that

"We therefore confidently assert that Resumption will be an expansion of Three Hundred Millions of dollars." --We print the above verbatim, and beg those who want to sell corner-lots at twenty-five per cent. advance on last February's prices to derive all the comfort they can from it. Frankly, we don't believe that Resumption would directly enhance prices, whether of fixed or of movable property. We think it would be more likely to depress them still further. We do not believe it practicable to maintain, with a currency redeemable in Specie, the prices for Labor that have ruled in our City for several years past. But this good result we do expect from Resumption-that it would bring into the Labor Market a class of buyers whom prudence has of late kept out. Solid, wary, cautious men, who have declined to build houses when Brick were ranging from \$10 to \$16 per thousand and mechanics exacting \$4 to \$5 for eight hours' work, will say, "Now that we "are down to hard-pan, we will build," or drain, or fill in water-lots, or do one of many things which it was unwise to undertake when clusion. Often summoned to the imperial prices were inflated by an irredeemable currency. This consequence of Resumption might times named for a seat in the ministry, yet not be instantly realized-it probably would always in the situation of an expectant; it is not be; but it would come upon us like the nevertheless probable, that as M. Ollivier has genial influences of Spring-time, gently, gradthe ambition he has now the opportunity to ually, irresistibly. Believing that Resumption become Premier of France. Hardly fifty years is a crisis that cannot be passed too soon, we of age, Collivier is supposed to reprebeg Congress to strengthen the hands of the President and Secretary of the Treasury and let them bring the Government back to solvency at the earliest attainable day.

A test case, selected by the Board of Brokers, has just been decided by the Court of Appeals. since 1858, having based his fame on the in this city, reversing a previous judgment of the Supreme Court, and fixing the principle five deputies who at one time were that when a broker buys stock on a margin for a customer, he is not at liberty to sell it because it falls below the margin, without giving himself and his old political associates, and notice of the time and place of side. Considremboats which recently left New-York have arrived at expediency of supporting a liberal em-lynn Haven Bay.

Frederick S. Cozzens, widely known as the author of pire, and equally a contemner and broker who sold under such circumstances ha-

the foolhardy outsider who bought stocks on a margin took all kinds of risks, and practically left his money and his bargain to the tender mercies of one whose interests became opposed to his own. If the broker sold heavily to such customers, it was not desirable to him that the stock should rise before he had to settle with them, and he was likely, in order to prevent this, to throw the stock he was holding for them upon the market. But if the stock did decline, as soon as it seemed probable that the fall would absorb the margin the broker sold out his customer. In this pretty game of "heads I win and tails you lose" the broker held all the stakes and acted as their owner. This decision may possibly give a customer some right; that the gentlemen of the street will have to respect. Yet if any lightheaded individual imagines he can now buzz around their webs with any measure of security, his prudent friends should apply for a writ of de lunatico, before he has irrevocably involved himself in new neshes of destruction.

EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES-IN CITY

AND COUNTRY. One of the nevest of our city institutions is proving to be one of the worthicst-already realizing a degree of success that may well encourage other similar efforts in large cities for promoting the public welfare in town and country. The 'Free Labor Bureau," in the first six months of its existence, has demonstrated what may be done by well-directed effort in bringing together employers and employés on terns mutually advantageous-providing situations for the destitute, and preventing or releving much distress-thus aiding to solve one of the most important problems of society especially in large cities.

Multitudes on both sides of the industrial question-persons wanting "help" and others needing employment-have now at last an institution when their respective necessities can be answered successfully within its limited sphere. The natter is worthy of special attention by all wlo stand in either relation, in eity and country; for the dearth of "help" in the rural districts renders doubly important an institution that mables thousands of our country friends to secure adequate assistance from the superabundant population of the cities-from other large cties as well as from New-York, as it cannot be doubted that other cities will profit by our example in establishing this important Bureau.

Editors through the land, especially in the western regions, where labor is most wanted, may benefit their readers by turning their attention toward a responsible public institution like this in New-York, where thousands may be found who will gladly take situations in regions where they can enjoy more comfort, with prospect of greater worldly prosperity than usually follows employment in large cities. In this way a large amount of inconvenience and distress may be prevented or remedied, and all parties (employers and employés, and the public generally) be greatly benefited.

The "Free Labor Bureau" is, as yet, very little known even in this city, for it has not been advertised as it should be to produce the full results that it is capable of effecting. A few facts respecting its first few months may at least faintly indicate the great benefits it can render when its character is widely known in country as well as city. Personal examination of the institution and its records cheers us in saying a few words about what has been already accomplished. In the six months since its organization-from June 15 to Dec. 15-it has supplied the wants of about twenty-eight thousand persons, by furnishing over fourteen thousand (4,023) persons with employment, and of course about an equal number of employers with "help." About one-fourth of the persons furnished with situations are males, and the renainder women and girls. In addition to the (about) twenty-eight thousand employers am employés thus supplied as they desired, there are about seven thousand applicants on the books for help and for employment-among which number the employers are nearly sixeen hundred more numerous than the person seeking places. Here then is a total of nore than thirty thousand persons brought tegether as employers and employés during the brief career and with the limited means of this single Bureau. Let the advantages of this Bureau be fully understood through the country as well as in the city, and the increased applications will soon form an aggregate which will render even that thirty thousand a comparatively small number. It is an encouraging sign, at this early stage of the enterprise, that about one-third of the employés were provided with situations in the country.

The way that employers and employés are brought together aids greatly in satisfying both parties. The Legislature having provided \$10,000 tovard paying the expenses of "the ex-'periment" as it was considered, the applicants have nothing to pay-so that bribery and collusion, so frequently charged against some of the orlinary intelligence offices, find no field for operations here. The scrutiny of character contibutes largely to the gratifying results. Textimonials or references are required, so that mworthy employers, especially in the case of fimales, cannot make this Bureau a convenience in getting recruits for unworthy purposes. Applicants for places are, of course, required to furnish "characters" or "recom-'mendations." All these testimonials, on both sides, are referred to in connection with the names in appropriate registers; beside which, there is another record, a "Black Book," wherein are entered 'the names of employers and employes who may be found unworthy of confidence. Gambling and other "houses" of unpleasant description are noted accordingly, as soon as their characters are ascertained,-for "help" is not sent to suspicious places,-while unworthy employés are duly "marked" in the same "Blick Book" with the offenses for which they were discharged.

The maner in which all "registered" persons are treated inspires respect for the institution among employers and employés, as it must also among all visitors. Excellent order is preserved in every respect, and it is a comfort to find that the legislative provision made for the Eureau, and the judicious arrangements made by the Commission, of which Gen. Bowen is President, are so faithfully administered by the indefatigable Superintendent, Mr. G. M. Losee-about whom it is simple justice to say that it would be difficult to find a better man for a position requiring such peculiar characteristics in an enterprise so important to the public welfare.

People who desire to see and judge for themselves will be repaid for their trouble by calling at the "Free Labor Bureau"-the term "free" having reference to the fact that its services cost nothing to applicants. The location is pleasant and convenient of access-in

will be new doctrine to Wall street. Hitherto prominent institutions. Applications from the country begin to pour in, and the demand from the West will doubtless be very great as soon as people know how to secure "help" from this valuable institution-about all which matters Mr. Losec will give full information to persons who write or call upon him. It is worthy of particular notice that about onethird of all the applicants for employment have already been furnished with situations in the country-a very encouraging indication of what may be done, by increased effort in this and other cities, for relieving multitudes who suffer in large towns for want of the employment which the country readily affords.

IMPROVED EDUCATION IN TENNESSEE.

One of the worst bequests of Slavery in the South is, as is well known, the ignorance of the Whites. The war in many directions increased this evil relic of a dark time, by its inevitable waste. School-houses were destroyed; the property from which schoolmoneys were derived was often rendered sunproductive; teachers were driven away, and the public attention turned from matters of education and culture. But by a fortunate combination of circumstances, the South is now enabled to heal the wounds of war with a swiftness almost unknown in history. With the new national prosperity and the overthrow of the slave oligarchy, comes a new era of ideas, and the great reforms of the day are moving forward now in the old Slave States at a rate almost equal with the increase of wealth. We have before us a striking token of this

mental progress in a voluminous Report (lately issued) from Gen. Eaton, the Superintendent of Public Instruction in Tennessee. Though somewhat cumbered with the opinions of "em-"inent men" on the subject of Education, and too discursive, it shows a thorough familiarity with the features of our most advanced school-systems, and describes a most healhtful progress in that once benighted region. Indeed, within a year, Mr. Eaton informs us, "sixty-three counties "reported thirty-seven school-houses burned; teachers mobbed and whipped; ropes put "around their necks, accompanied with threats of hanging; ladies insulted," and teachers refusing to teach-not merely on account of these little "unpleasantnesses," but because they doubted if the State would ever pay them. The school-houses were often "like low negro-"huts," and in Summer the teachers gave then lessons under the trees. The old law allowed none but whites to be educated, so that the black children were taught by charitable associations. Even in the white schools, one teacher reported "sixty-eight out "of seventy-five scholars not knowing their "letters." A new law, however, has been passed reorganizing the schools of the State, appointing a State Superintendent and other officials, simplifying the machinery of education, opening schools to all, both black and white, and founding free County schools in every County but one of the State.

The fruits of this law and of Mr. Eaton's labors are set forth in the Report from which we have quoted. In July, 1869, sixty-three Counties reported the securing of 221 new sites, and the erecting of 385 school-houses. Plans for school-houses, and directions for ventilation and the best modern arrangements for school-rooms, were sent to every County. In the whole State 456 school-houses have been built, and 224 sites secured for white children during the past year; and 172 built and 63 sites purchased for colored children. The whole number of schools opened is 3,903, and 4,614 teachers have been employed. The aggregate number of children instructed is 185,845, of whom 25,818 were colored. It is believed that by the end of the present year this number will increase to some 250,000, or more than one-half of the whole youthful scholastic population. The [whole amount expended by the State during the year for education is only \$299,641, or about one-half what the State has is, too, in the act a self-assertion, and a conto pay for the punishment of crime. This outlay for education in the whole State of over a million inhabitants Again, the impatience of desperation must be is only two-thirds of the amount which San Francisco alone pays, and about one-twentieth of what 'llinois expends for a similar object. Mr. Eaton shows from the last census that the average production per head is \$103 50 more in Massachusetts than in Tennessee. This difference he justly attributes to the influence of Common Schools. With the blacks alone, who are now being educated, the increased production at this ratio would amount to \$410,150, or nearly double the whole amount paid by the State this year for all its schools. With Common Schools will come popular intelligence, a higher code of morals, and the dawning of the new civilization in the old Slave States. All friends of humanity will welcome it cordially.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SHOULD DO AS TO FRANKING.

Nine-tenths of the People of the United States want the Franking Privilege abolished; the Postmaster-General urges it; every thing conspires to favor it, except that the only two or three hundred persons on earth who derive any advantage or consequence from it are just those whose votes will decide the question.

There are many honest, faithful men in Congress, of whom there is none truer or nobler than John Hill of New-Jersey. He urged the abolition of Franking in a forcible speech eighteen months ago, and has kept at work on the right side ever since. He thinks the People have somewhat to do in the premises, and, just before leaving home for his Winter's work, wrote the following timely letter: To the Editor of The Press.

DEAR SIR: Some of my constituents, as I meet them, ask me the question "If Congress is not going to do some thing in regard to the Franking Privilege, either to do away with it entirely, or restrict its use ?" My reply has been that attempts have been made during the XLth Congress, first to abolish it entirely, but without success, and then to abolish the Franking Stamp, which was ac complished. My views on this whole subject are well known to my

constituents, having been given in full in the House of Representatives and to the country. I have seen no reason to alter them, as, if I had my way, and could accomplish it, I would do away with it entirely, and thus leave no loop-hole for its abuse. I believe the abolishing of the Franking Privilege would stop the printing of hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of books that can be dispensed with, save the Government hundreds of thousands of dollars in the Post-Office Department, now paid out for carrying tuns of free documents, &c., is the mails; and in the end millions of dollars would b saved. Almost every year, the Postmaster-General recom mends abolishing or restricting the use of the frank, but it is unheeded. I know not what may be the opinion of the present Postmaster-General. If he should recommend it to be abolished, it would doutbless receive the same attention it has heretofore.

Now, I have thought if petitions could be circulated through this district, signed generally by all, and circulated throughout the country, and sent to the members of Congress of the several districts, to be presented by them to the House, it would have more weight and greater effect than any other method of getting this matter fairly and directly before Congress. These pet tions would be referred to the Committee on "Post Offices and Post-Roads," and, from the complexion of the Plimpton Building, on Ninth-st., between that Committee, in my opinion it would not be long be was "sparrowgrass Papers," is dead. ___ The Eric war despiser of the movement of which Roche | ble for the highest price the stock may have Second and Third-aves, near the Cooper Insti-

reached, even to the date of this trial. This tute, Bible House, Historical Society, and other these petitions fresh from the people and the homes of

heard. I make this suggestion with the hope it will be followed out. I have already, as remarked before, given my voice and influence in favor of modifying or restricting the Franking Privilege, and stand ready to move in or second any efforts that may be made to abolish it entirely,

and thus save the Government yearly a vast amount of money. The Queen of England pays her own postage: why should the United States Government be behind the En glish Government in this matter, and why should not the President, members of Congress, and other officials of

the Government pay their own postage t If the above suggestions meet with any favor, and my constituents are pleased to forward me any petitions, it will give me pleasure to present them to Congress, and do all in my power to help bring about this needed re-Yours truly, JOHN HILL. form.

Boonton, Dec. 1, 1869. -We urge the People to take this matter earnestly in hand, and strengthen the hands of such representatives as Mr. Hill by floods of

Our friend The World is in trouble again and is sending around a petition for relief, accompanied by a certificate of its moral worth and physical destitution. The case is a hard one, as anybody can see from the document of which we subjoin an extract: DECEMBER 8, 1869.

HARVEY MARKHAM, esq. - Dear Sir: Having arranged with The New-York World to furnish the Weekly edition of that paper the ersuing year, in this County, at One Dollar each, to Clabs of ten or over, we have deemed it wise to ask leading, active Democrats of our county to make a special effort to give it as large a circulation as possible. Our friends everywhere should see to it that THE TRIBUNE is no longer permitted to poison the whole political atmosphere of the country.

C. T. DURYER. B. D. SLEIGHT, H. A. REEVES, J. R. REID.

To this appeal, which might have moved Old Scrooge himself, we regret to say that Harvey Markham, esq., who is the editor of a Democratic newspaper at Port Jefferson, in this State, returns a contumelions answer. He flatly refuses to give a penny, or even a five-line puff, to a paper which "tries to sow discord and discouragement in the ranks of the 'party just on the eve of an election, for no other apparent reason than that a Democratic "victory might not add to the profits of August Belmont and his fellow-speculators in the flesh and blood of the toiling millions of "the American people;" he intimates that he knows of much better papers than The Weekly World; and he clinches his refusal with the galling insinuation that the recommendation of Messrs. Duryee & Co. was paid for at so much a name! This is unfeeling. Even Dives allowed Lazarns to pick up the crumbs which fell from his table; and surely the Port Jefferson Independent Press might spare a few shillings for an unfortunate Democratic Journalist in New-York, where living is very expensive, and subscribers (owing to the fact that the city Democrats as a rule don't know how to read) are very few, and THE TRIBUNE is a daily thorn in the flesh of the wrong-doer, and a model of how to make a newspaper. If The World, as Mr. Markham intimates, is not a good newspaper, that, he should remember, is the very reason why it needs a little assistance. It is the maimed, the paralytic, and the imbecile who have the strongest claims upon our charity; and if our neighbor will send a certificate of his infirmities over this way, we will sign it with pleasure, and give him the price of a night's lodging.

In considering the subject of the Death Penalty, it will not do to leave out of account the number of cases in which the convict anticipates final legal action by committing suicide, as Dickey did in New-Jersey, last Thursday. We admit that if we look for a bad motive (and the motives of men in such extremity may well be various and ill-defined) we shall probably be forced to conclude that some vague notion of still cheating the law may influence the self-executioner, and that, in this way, he seeks a sort of revenge, poor enough, it is true, but the only one within his power. There temptuous defiance of the worst which the revengeful hands of society can accomplish. admitted-the eager anxiety to have all over as soon as possible. Chiefly, however, the dominant feeling probably is to escape the ignominy of a public execution, which brings us at once to the logic of the whole matter; for admitting that we have the right to an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth, can it be fairly asserted that we have a right to anything more? The shame, the contumely, all the accessories of the scaffold, are gratuitous additions to a punishment which should be the simple extinction of an offensive life. If any one can tell us why, this being the true object of hanging, the doomed should not be supplied with poison, ropes, and razors, we are quite ready to consider the statement.

We advise the advocates of Total Abstinence from Intoxicating Drinks to visit the rooms of the National Temperance Society, 172 Williamst., and purchase an assortment of its cheap publications to distribute among their friends and neighbors. Among these we would instance, Dr. F. R. Lees's "Condensed Argument "for the Legislative Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic;" also his "Inquiry into the Reasons for and Results of the Medical Prescription of Intoxicating Liquors;" Dr. Stebbins's Fruits of the Liquor Traffic;" the Rev. J. B. Dunn's prize essay on "The Adulteration of Liquors;" Newman Hall's "Scriptural Claims of Total Abstinence;" and "The National Temperance Almanac for 1870." At this season of exceptional drinking, the scientific truth that Alcohol is a Poison should be brought home to every rational mind. Drunkenness is increasing; thousands will learn to love and crave Liquor during this present Holiday season. The friends of Temperance should redouble their efforts in opposition to this popular madness, which causes more human misery than famine, pestilence and war altogether.

Thus soon after the joyous Christmas tide are woful wailings in Lilliput Land, for the lately happy innocents have fallen upon one of the first bitter griefs of life in learning that toys are only made to sell. The wonderful dolls and dogs, horses and houses, donkeys and drums, castles and cats, bugles and bogies, and the thousand and one imitations, fair or foul, of things possible and improbable, lie scattered about our houses racked wrecks, and prodigal proofs, to the grandmamma who surveys the sad scene, of the degeneracy of the craftsman of the period. Perhaps this personage is no better or worse than his ancestor; but if he could only see the pitiful plight of all the dear denizens of Lilliput just now, he might screw his self-denial to the point of sticking his wares together in more enduring fashion, and, taking more pains, be contented with less profit. Let us beg of him to do his utmost to postpone to the uttermost limit the awful moment when the darlings must discover that the world is hollow and their dolls only stuffed with saw-